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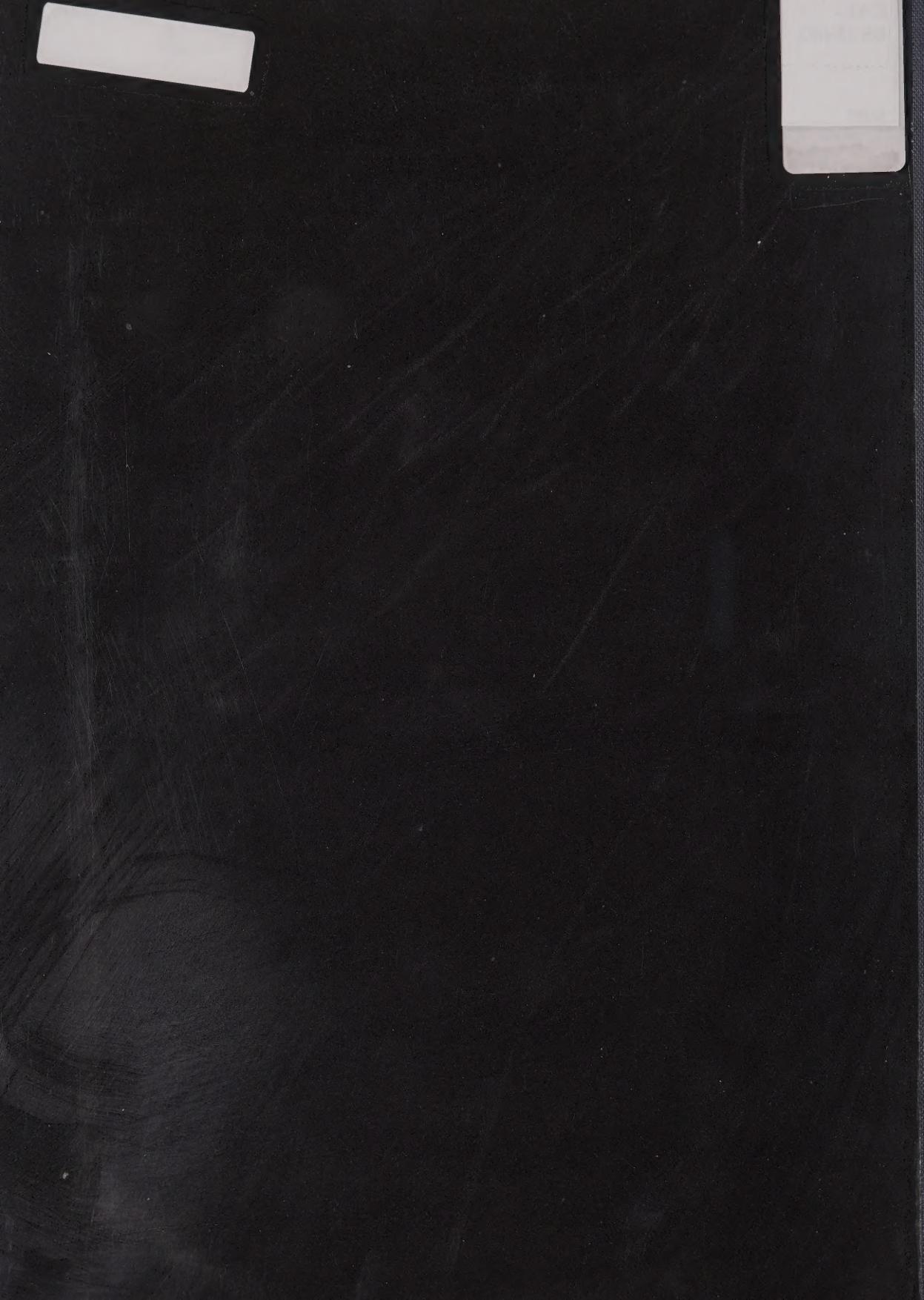
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DATA COLLECTION AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURES
OF THE GRAIN MARKETING UNIT







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DATA COLLECTION AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURES
OF THE GRAIN MARKETING UNIT

Methodology Paper No. 6

Allister Hickson
Mark Elward

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Preface

This publication is one of a number of methodology papers prepared in the Agriculture Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. These methodology papers provide information that enables the user to better understand the procedures employed by statisticians in the Division. Other publications have focused on horticultural, animal products, livestock and farm expense statistics. A paper on grain marketing statistics will be available in the near future.

The author expresses appreciation to Oliver Code and Barry Proud for their helpful suggestions; to Gene Perry of the Canadian Wheat Board for reviewing this paper; and to Pierrette Malette, Denise Delaney and John Humphrey for proofreading and general assistance.



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1.

1. Introduction

The Grain Marketing Unit of Statistics Canada is the central source of supply and disposition data on the principal grains and oilseeds produced in Canada. The unit integrates information from a wide range of sources both internal and external to Statistics Canada to produce the monthly Cereals and Oilseeds Review, the annual Grain Trade of Canada, as well as the historical Red Book of supply-disposition matrices.

This report describes the methodology employed by the Grain Marketing Unit. Supply-disposition analysis will be presented in considerable detail along with a description of the two surveys conducted by the unit. Due to its importance, the methodology involved in obtaining exports will be presented. In addition a more detailed discussion of the Unit's publications is provided.

2.

2. Supply-Disposition Analysis

The primary tool of analysis utilized by the Grain Marketing Unit is the supply-disposition matrix or table. The supply-disposition table takes the following general format:

Beginning Inventory	
+ Production	
+ <u>Imports</u>	
<hr/>	
TOTAL SUPPLIES	
Domestic Use	
+ Exports	
+ <u>Ending Inventory</u>	
<hr/>	
TOTAL DISPOSITION	
TOTAL SUPPLY = TOTAL DISPOSITION	

Dependant upon the level of detail required, each of these basic components may be stratified. As a 'balance sheet' of total supply and total disposition the magnitude of the component parts of the Canadian grain marketing system can be determined at a point in time. Comparing historical supply-dispositions provides an evolutionary description of the grain marketing system. As well, since it is a balance sheet, the supply-disposition matrix provides a residual measure of items indeterminable by other means, such as feed, waste and dockage.

3.

Supply-dispositions¹ are calculated at various levels. At the farm level the matrix shows the supply and disposition of grains up to the primary elevator system. The commercial level supply-disposition starts at the primary elevator and finishes at the process or terminal elevator level including exports. At the national level the supply disposition amalgamates both the farm and commercial level supply disposition. The principal exporting and importing nations are consolidated in international supply-dispositions.

2.1 Farm Level Supply-Disposition

Supply at the farm level consists of beginning inventory (stocks) and production. Imports are assumed to be non-existent or insignificant at this level. The beginning farm-held stocks from the previous crop year are determined through an analysis of the July 31 stocks survey (Survey of Grain Storage on Farms) conducted by the Crop Reporting Unit of the Agriculture Statistics Division. This survey covers stocks of whole, crushed or rolled grain, including that held for feed and seed, but does not include prepared or name brand feeds held on the farm. The production data are also provided by the Crop Reporting Unit and are published in the Field Crop Reporting Series. (For further information on the estimation of farm stocks and

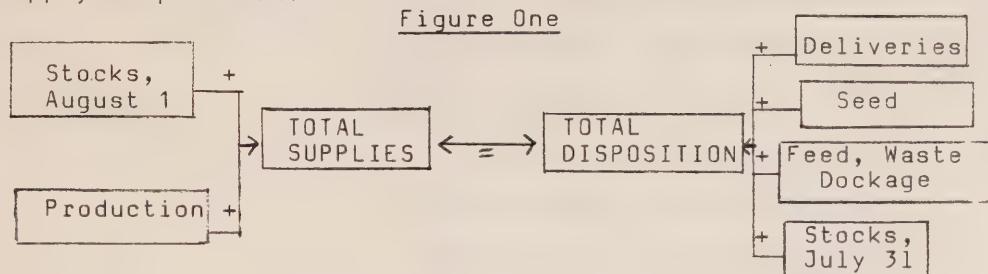
¹Refer to Appendix A for typical examples of farm and national level supply-dispositions

production, please consult the Field Crop Reporting Unit's methodology report).

Farm level disposition consists of producers' deliveries (marketings), seed requirements, feed, waste and dockage and ending stocks. Producers' deliveries are obtained from the Canadian Grain Commission and include both Board and non-Board deliveries to the licensed elevator system. Deliveries exclude non-Board deliveries to the unlicensed system. The seed requirements for production in the succeeding crop year are determined by utilizing the average producer seeding rates multiplied by the area seeded as determined through the Survey of Seeding Progress conducted by the Field Crop Reporting Unit in late May and early June. The feed, waste and dockage figure at the farm level is determined residually after all other supply-disposition figures, including the closing July 31 stocks, are taken into account. This figure is commonly considered to be on farm feed. While it is a residual, it is scrutinized carefully to ensure that it relates to several indicators, such as; i) the number of grain consuming animal units on farms and feed lots, ii) fall harvest conditions, iii) the established ratios of dockage to delivered grain, and iv) grain inspections (grade and quantity) as reported by the Canadian Grain Commission.

Figure One presents a flow chart of a typical farm level supply-disposition.

Figure One



Commercial Level Supply-Disposition

The commercial level of the Canadian Grain Marketing system is defined as that part of the grain handling system which stretches from the primary elevator to the process and terminal elevator, including exports. While the Grain Marketing Unit does not publish commercial level supply-dispositions, it develops one for each of the major grains (wheat, durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, rapeseed) for internal purposes. In particular, commercial level supply-dispositions are utilized in the calculation of July 31 stocks. Additionally, they are used in the verification of weekly commercial data available from the Canadian Grain Commission. The analytical format of the commercial supply-disposition is as follows:

6.

Beginning Stocks (Commercial level)

+ Producers Deliveries

TOTAL COMMERCIAL SUPPLIES

Grain Exports (Clearances)

+ Domestic Disappearance

+ Ending stocks

TOTAL COMMERCIAL DISPOSITION

TOTAL COMMERCIAL SUPPLIES=TOTAL COMMERCIAL DISPOSITION

Beginning stocks at this level consist of stocks held in the primary elevator system, at terminal positions, at Eastern transfer elevators, in mill bins and in transit. Producer deliveries to the licensed system (Board and non-Board) are added to stocks yielding total commercial supplies.

Disposition at the commercial level consists of: export shipments of bulk grain, bulk shipments to the Canadian domestic market, and ending stocks.

2.3 National Level Supply-Disposition

The national level supply-disposition is a combination of the farm and commercial level supply-disposition. Producer deliveries cancel at this level since they are a disposition at the farm level and a supply at the commercial level.

The first step in determining the national supply disposition is the determination of farm stocks (section 2.1)

Farm stocks are added to commercial stocks (section 2.2) yielding total inward carryover. Production and imports are then added yielding total supplies.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Farm Stocks} \\
 + & \underline{\text{Commercial Stocks}} \\
 & \text{Total Inward Carryover} \\
 + & \text{Production} \\
 + & \underline{\text{Imports}} \\
 & \text{TOTAL SUPPLIES}
 \end{aligned}$$

On the disposition side, two different formats are required, one for cereals and one for oilseeds. The cereals disposition includes product exports, human food and industrial use, while for the oilseeds disposition these categories are replaced by domestic processing.

<u>Cereals</u>	<u>Oilseeds</u>
Grain Exports	
+ <u>Product Exports</u>	<u>Grain Exports</u>
Total Exports	Total Exports
Human Food	+ Domestic Processing
+ Industrial Use	
+ Loss in handling	+ Loss in handling
+ Seed Requirements	+ Seed Requirements
+ <u>Feed, Waste and Dockage</u>	+ <u>Feed, Waste, Dockage</u>
Domestic Disappearance	Total Disappearance
On Farm Stocks	On Farm Stocks
+ <u>Commercial Stocks</u>	+ <u>Commercial Stocks</u>
Total Outward Carryover	Total Outward Carryover
TOTAL DISPOSITION	

For cereal grains, exports consist of bulk grain and product exports. Product exports are processed cereal products such as flour and malt which are converted to bulk grain equivalents. The conversion factors are obtained on a survey² basis and updated regularly.

Domestic disappearance consists of human food, industrial use, seed requirements and feed, waste and dockage. The human food and industrial use data are collected from the Grain Marketing Unit's "Miller's Monthly Report". These figures are then fine tuned using MAPID (Manufacturing and Primary Industries) data. The food uses of cereal grains are:

Wheat - wheat flour, breakfast foods, and miscellaneous foods

Oats - oatmeal, rolled oats, breakfast foods

Barley- pot and pearl barley, breakfast foods

Rye - rye flour and breakfast foods

Corn - corn flour and meal, breakfast food

²From the Millers Monthly and Report of Crushing Operations. (Refer to Section 3)

The industrial uses of cereals are:

Wheat - miscellaneous chemicals, pulp and paper,
brewing

Barley- distilling and brewing (malt)

Rye - distilling

Corn - distilling and miscellaneous processing

Loss in handling includes drying loss, outturn loss, fire loss, and losses due to calamities in the grain movement system such as elevator fires, train derailments, or maritime disasters. Seed requirements represent the amount of seed used in the current crop year for the following year's production.

Feed, waste and dockage is interpreted as feed since dockage returns to the system in a feed form. In order to ensure the validity of this feed figure the following additional information is examined;

i) Supply versus deliveries

A comparison is made between available supplies and the ability to deliver the grain. For example if wheat supplies are average and quotas high while barley supplies are high and quotas low a decrease in the wheat fed figure is expected while barley fed will rise.

ii) Relative prices

A comparison is made amongst prices of equivalent feed grains, in particular American corn. A relative price advantage of one grain normally indicates an increase in the proportion of that grain fed.

iii) Grain Consuming Animal Units

The aggregate number, as well as mix (hogs, steers etc.), of animal units is assessed to determine whether feeding is increasing, declining or stable.

iv) Livestock prices

Slumping livestock prices indicate an increase in "maintenance rationing". Thus feed consumption will decline.

v) Pasture Conditions

The condition of pastures influences the need to grain feed cattle.

vi) Quality of the Grain

The quality of the previous harvest can be a major influence when adverse climatic and biological conditions decrease crop quality. Quality as reported by the Canadian Grain Commission in its monthly

'inspections' indicate the amount of grain likely to be fed.

For oilseeds, domestic processing consists of crushings of oilseeds in Canada for human consumption, industrial use and for product exports. This data is obtained from the Grain Marketing Unit's monthly survey "Report of Crushing Operations". The loss in handling and seed categories are similar to those employed for cereal grains. The feed, waste and dockage category is considered primarily as a dockage figure since bulk oilseeds are not normally suitable³ as livestock feed. Dockage rates for oilseeds are relatively large compared to cereals.

2.4 International Level Supply-Disposition

International level supply-dispositions for wheat and coarse grains have been developed. International data availability precludes the development of similar supply-dispositions for oilseeds, meal and oil, however, international data, as available is published.

The international level supply-disposition is similar to the national level supply-disposition, except the degree of data disaggregation is limited. Supplies consist of world production, imports and carryin. Disposition consists of exports, utilization and carryout. Contrary to the Canadian situation an international crop year (June 30-July 31) is employed.

³Whole rapeseed is not utilized as a feed ration, while flaxseed is restricted to a 5% level in feed mixes.

The data sources for the international supply-dispositions are wide ranging. In the case of wheat, data for Canada's three traditional competitor's (United States, Argentina and Australia) in the world market are obtained from the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service of Industry Trade and Commerce. On a monthly basis, the commercial counselor in each of these countries gathers crop information from the agencies responsible for agricultural administration and statistics. These data are provided to the Grain Marketing Unit through the Department of Industry Trade and Commerce. In the United States the primary source is the United States Department of Agriculture. In Argentina sources include the Agricultural and Livestock Secretariat and the National Grain Board. Australian sources include the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

In Canada the national level supply-disposition is utilized, however, two differences should be noted. First, the accumulated export figure contains an estimate of the bulk equivalent of flour exports estimated on the basis of linear projections, due to the significant time lag in obtaining customs exports data from External Trade Division of Statistics Canada. Second, the domestic disappearance is a projection of average crop year requirements.

For the coarse grains and oilseeds utilization is made of the U.S.D.A. data and data from other published sources⁴.

⁴Such as Oil World

3. Surveys Conducted by the Grain Marketing Unit

3.1 Miller's Monthly Report

The Miller's Monthly Report is a time series survey of all companies which mill grain for human consumption in Canada. Thirty-nine companies are surveyed at the end of each month to obtain grain stocks in unlicensed positions, grain processed, products produced by grade, and operating days. Much of this data is confidential in nature, however, summary data are presented in the Cereals and Oilseeds Review. A copy of the Miller's Monthly Report is contained in Appendix A.

3.2 Report of Crushing Operations

The Report of Crushing Operations is a monthly survey of the eleven oilseed crushing plants in Canada. Similar in nature to the Miller's Monthly Report, the Report of Crushing Operations seeks information regarding stocks of bulk oilseeds, oil and meal, sources of seed crushed, a production of oil and meals, and prices of oil and meal. Some of the information requested is confidential and employed only for internal purposes.

4. Export and Import Data

There are three primary sources of export data;

- i) export clearances as reported by the Canadian Grain Commission
- ii) customs export and import data available from External Trade Division of Statistics Canada
- and iii) National Millers Association data

Export clearance data are obtained from the Canadian Grain Commission (Grain Statistics Weekly).

Clearances refer to grain exports by vessel to overseas markets and the United States after a vessel has been loaded and has cleared port.

Customs export and import data are obtained from the External Trade Division of Statistics Canada. Customs provides data for seed imports and exports, exports and imports of grains other than the six major grains, imports of the six major grains, and exports not moving through the licensed elevator system. These data are particularly important for imports since a large proportion of grain imports do not enter the licensed elevator system, thus are not accounted for by the Canadian Grain Commission. It must be noted that customs information is compiled when import and export forms are received rather than at the actual time of the shipment. This time lag varies and can be as great as three months at times, hence the data for any particular month will reflect some trade during that month as well as trade occurring during the previous three months.

The National Millers Association provides the source data for wheat flour exports where transactions are on a government to government basis. (i. e. Cuba and U. S. S. R.

These data sources have been developed as cross checks to assure the quality of data from any one source. For example, Canadian Grain Commission flaxseed export data includes only that flaxseed exported via the licensed elevator system, while significant flaxseed exports to the United States, by truck never enter the elevator system. This underestimation by the Canadian Grain Commission is overcome by utilizing customs export data.

5. Data Dissemination

The Grain Marketing Unit disseminates its data through; publications, CANSIM, and direct contact.

5.1 Publications

The Unit produces two subscription publications, The Cereals and Oilseeds Review (Catalogue number STC-22-007) and the Grain Trade of Canada, (Catalogue number STC-22-201). As well, the Unit produces a non subscription publication of historical supply disposition matrices at the national and farm level - commonly referred to as the Red Book.

Monthly information is updated in the Cereals and Oilseeds Review. This review contains monthly, and year to date information along with comparative information from previous years. The Review consists of five sections; situation report, wheat, coarse grains, oilseeds, and international data and prices.

The situation report reviews the Canadian and International grain markets for the month previous to the date of release. The objective of the report is to:

i) comment on and analyze published information,
highlighting that which is important,
unexpected, or not self-evident

ii) analyze important market forces

and iii) provide forward looking information

The second section presents monthly wheat (spring and durum) data including Canadawide and Prairie supply-dispositions. It also includes wheat milling data and export clearances (grain and flour) by destination. Producer deliveries for Western Canada, (including British Columbia) are also presented.

..

The third section presents national supply-dispositions for oats, barley, rye and corn and farm level supply-dispositions for oats, barley and rye. Coarse grain processing, delivery and export data are also presented.

Oilseeds are presented in the fourth section. Prairie and Canadian supply-dispositions for rapeseed and flaxseed are presented. As well, this section includes export of oilseeds, meal and oil by country of destination, crushing, and delivery data.

The final section presents international supply-disposition information and price data. The international information includes crop year supply-dispositions for wheat and coarse grains and

international data for oilseeds. The prices section contains Canadian (Wheat Board, Winnipeg Commodity Exchange and Ontario) cash prices for cereals, oilseeds, meal and oil, comparative American cash prices, and futures prices, volumes, and open interest at the major commodity exchanges in North America.

As well, the Review presents the following supplemental data in selected issues:

- i) Supply-Disposition of Rapeseed Oil and Meal - January, August
- ii) Summary of Grain Exports to the U. S. S. R. since 1970 - January, July
- iii) Average Price of Major Grains, by Crop Year - July
- iv) Estimates of Western Red Spring Wheat in Storage on Prairie Farms as of July 31 - August
- v) Conversion Factors for Canadian Agricultural Products - December, July
- vi) Supply-Disposition of Malting Barley - August
- vii) Supply-Disposition of Wheat Flour - August

The Grain Trade of Canada is the historical reference for grain marketing in Canada. It is released approximately one year after the reference crop year to allow for the revision and collection of the data. The Grain Trade contains the following data series:

- i) Production of Grain;
- ii) Farm Price and Value;
- iii) Primary Elevators;
- iv) Grain Inspection;
- v) Terminal Elevators;

- vi) Interior Terminal Elevators;
 - vii) Dockage;
 - viii) Rail Shipments of Grain;
 - ix) Lake Shipments of Grain;
 - x) Eastern Transfer Elevators;
 - xi) Prices;
 - xii) Exports;
 - xiii) Shipments Under Feed Grain Assistance
Regulations;
 - xiv) Grain Storage Capacity;
 - xv) Freight Rates;
 - xvi) Oilseed Crushings;
 - xvii) Milling Statistics;
 - xviii) Supply and Disposition
- and xix) World Imports versus Canadian Exports.

The 'Red Book' is a non-subscription publication released twice a year, in May and November. The May issue contains the final revisions to the previous year's crop data, as well as initial estimates of the current crop year supply. It also contains projections of the current crop year's major disposition categories; total exports, domestic disappearance, and outward carryover. The November issue contains the supply disposition data for the current crop year. The Red Book is historical in nature, containing supply dispositions at the national and farm level for the major crops. It is available in printed form for the previous eight crop years from the Grain Marketing Unit.

5.2 CANSIM

CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System) is Statistics Canada's electronic data dissemination system. In its time series base, Cansim contains the latest Grain Marketing Unit data together with historical data regarding supply-disposition, exports, grain processing and producer deliveries.

5.3 Direct

Since the Grain Marketing Unit is the source of the data available via the preceding methods, telephone enquiries from users requesting methodological explanations, more detailed data, and non published data are common. It is a policy of the Unit to encourage user's to consult with the professional staff of the department on any matters pertinent to grain marketing data.

APPENDIX A

EXAMPLES OF SUPPLY DISPOSITIONS FARM AND NATIONAL LEVEL

FARM LEVEL SUPPLY-DISPOSITION, ALL
WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1981/82

-000 tonnes-

Stocks on Farms (August 1, 1981)	1525.0
Production	23835.0
TOTAL SUPPLIES	25360.0
Producer Deliveries	19604.9
Seed Requirements	1110.4
Feed, Waste and Dockage	1134.7
Stocks on Farms (July 31, 1982)	3510.0
TOTAL DISPOSITION	25360.0

SUPPLY-DISPOSITION, ALL WHEAT,
CANADA, 1981/82
-000 tonnes-

Stocks on farms (August 1, 1981)	1645.0
Stocks in Commercial positions (August 1, 1981)	6925.2
Total Stocks (August 1, 1981)	8570.2
Production	24802.5
Imports	0.0
TOTAL SUPPLIES	33372.7
Grain Exports	17973.2
Product Exports (in grain equivalents)	470.0
Total Exports	18443.2
Human Food	1895.0
Industrial Use	15.0
Seed requirements	1133.8
Loss in handling	40.0
Feed, Waste and Dockage	2280.7
Total Domestic	5364.5
Total Stocks (July 31, 1982)	9565.0
TOTAL DISPOSITION	33372.7

APPENDIX B

MILLER'S MONTHLY REPORT
and REPORT OF
CRUSHING OPERATIONS



MILLER'S MONTHLY REPORT

Month of:

Authority - Statistics Canada, Chapter 15,
Statutes of Canada 1970-71-72Number of days operated
in month under report daysTotal flour mill capacity
(24-hour day) tonnes

Please correct any mistakes in Name or Address

WHEAT MILLED FOR FLOUR

Wheat milled	Total quantity of wheat milled for flour	Total quantity of wheat (to be milled for flour) on hand in mill b and any other unlicensed storage at close of last day of month	
		tonnes	tonnes
Canada Western Red Spring wheat			
Canada Western Red Winter wheat			
Alberta soft white spring			
Durum wheat			
Other wheat ¹			
Ontario grown winter wheat			
Ontario grown spring wheat			
Quebec grown winter wheat			
Quebec grown spring wheat			
All other wheat ²			
TOTAL	Item 1		

WHEAT FLOUR - production and stocks

Grade of flour	Total quantity of flour produced	TOTAL QUANTITY OF FLOUR ON HAND AT CLOSE OF LAST DAY OF MONTH			
		At the mill	At off-site positions and on consignment including any quantities in transit		
			Lakehead and west	East of the Lakehead	tonnes
Spring No. 1 or top patent, including semolina					
Spring No. 2 patent					
Spring No. 3 patent (strong bakers or export patent)					
Whole wheat and graham flour					
Ontario winter wheat flour					
Durum semolina and flour					
Lower grades of flour					
All other wheat flour					
TOTAL					

WHEAT OFFAL - Production and stocks

Description	Millfeeds produced	Millfeeds on hand close of month
	tonnes	tonnes
TOTAL MILLFEEDS		

Please specify (Canadian wheat board area only).

Specify province or region of origin.

Exclude any wheat owned by your firm but still in storage within the licensed elevator system.

-2500-281: 5-7-82 TB/CT-REG. B101739 0214-14

(OVER)

Canada

Summary of Total Grain Milled during Month:

Items in Total column should check with totals in other tables, e.g., item 1 with item 1, etc.

Kind of grain	Total tonnes	Western grown tonnes	Eastern grown tonnes	Imported tonnes
Wheat for flour	Item 1			
Oats	" 2			
Barley	" 3			
Rye	" 4			
Corn	" 5			
Buckwheat	" 6			

Coarse Grains Milled (Exclude GRINDINGS FOR ANIMAL FEED)

	Quantity of grain milled Item 2	Grain milled		Grain in mill bi- end of month tonnes
		tonnes	tonnes	
Oats				
Barley		" 3		
Rye		" 4		
Corn		" 5		
Buckwheat		" 6		
Products from milling		Quantity produced	Product on han- end of month tonnes	tonnes
Oats	- Oatmeal (human use)			
	- Rolled oats (human use)			
Barley	- Flour (human use)			
	- Meal " "			
	- Pot and pearl (human use)			
Rye	- Flour (human use)			
	- Meal " "			
Corn	- Flour (human use)			
	- Meal " "			
Buckwheat	- Flour (human use)			
	- Meal " "			
TOTAL OFFAL (bran, hulls, etc.) produced when milling the coarse grain shown above		tonnes		tonnes

I solemnly affirm that the figures given in this report are taken from our records and are correct.

Signature _____ Per _____ Date _____

N.B. This schedule is to be returned in the enclosed envelope on or before the 10th day of month following month under report.



Agriculture Statistics Division

Authority — Statistics Act, Statutes of
Canada 1970 - 71 - 72, Chapter 15.

REPORTS OF CRUSHING OPERATIONS

FOR THE MONTH OF

Kind	Raw material		Oil		Meal	
	Quantity crushed	Month-end stocks	Quantity produced	Month-end stocks	Quantity produced	Month-end stocks
— tonnes —						
Flaxseed						
Soybeans						
Rapeseed — Canola						
Sunflower seed						
Mustard seed						
Others (specify)						

Note: 1. Please report quantities crushed on a cleaned basis.

2. Please retain one copy of this report for your file and return the other to Statistics Canada not later than the 15th day of the following month.
3. In order to facilitate timeliness, it would be appreciated if the report of crushing operations was forwarded each month by telex. The Agriculture Statistics Division telex code is: 053-3585. Please address the telex reports to the Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division.

Please report quantities of rapeseed — canola purchases, by province of origin in metric tonnes.

Crop Year to date: August —

Man _____ Sask _____ Alberta _____ B.C. _____ Total _____

Month of

Man _____ Sask _____ Alberta _____ B.C. _____ Total _____

The following Working Papers and Methodology Reports of the Agriculture Statistics Division are now available. Please complete the order form below.

Working Papers

- No. 1 Stuart Pursey, A Description of Theil's RMSPE Method in Agricultural Statistical Forecasts (September, 1980), free.
- No. 2 "Forthcoming"
- No. 3 Bernard Rosien and Elizabeth Leckie, A Review of the Livestock Estimating Project with Recommendations for the Future (June, 1981), free.

Methodology Reports

- No. 1 Larry A. Murphy, Data Collection and Estimating Procedures, Horticulture Statistics (September, 1980), free.
- No. 2 Peter Beerstecker and Elizabeth Leckie, Data Collection and Estimating Procedures of the animal Products Unit (March, 1982), \$6.00.
- No. 3 Bernard Rosien and Elizabeth Leckie, Data Collection and Estimating Procedures of the Livestock Estimating Unit (January, 1982), free.
- No. 4 May Holbein, Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Data Sources, Concepts and Methods (September, 1982), \$6.00.
- No. 5 Les McCartney, Field Crop Statistics: Data Collection and Estimating Procedures (November, 1982), \$5.00.
- No. 6 Allister Hickson and Mark Elward, Data Collection and Estimation Procedures of the Grain Marketing Unit, Number 6, August, 1983, \$5.00.

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